



In the first game of the 18th European rugby championship at the Nautilus Stadium in Moscow, USSR National—winner of the bronze medal in the previous championship—drew against the Italian team 12-12.

Photo by Sergei Proskov

Brilliant game worthy of a champion

(Continued from page 1)

with the White having an isolated pawn in the centre. But the typical middle-of-the-game position revealed some nuances which put the seasoned challenger very much on his guard and set him thinking.

After the game, Karpov's coach Igor Zaitsev, a normally reserved person, could not hide his elation.

After Karpov lost the sixth game, he said: "I just could not take my eyes off the board. When Anatoly came in, we started analysing the game—and suddenly he had a brainwave, which the champion has now put into brilliant practice."

A spate of exchanges in the game left the White's central pawn increasingly isolated and needing continuous protection.

Karpov's each successive move was, to all intents and purposes, the best he could make, and the White pawn was encircled in accordance with all laws of strategy. When the challenger had to weaken his King's defences, Mikhail Tal commented: "It's all over for him now."

Strategy gave way to tactics as Karpov dealt his opponent a shattering blow sealing the fate of the game—the stunned Korchinn even failed to adjourn the game.

The Italian "Giornale" newspaper thus commented the outcome: an incomparable final attack, while "L'Unita" wrote that Karpov combines stupendous will-power with confidence. Karpov himself had this comment: "I am content with the way I played, but it's too early to ease off."

BADMINTON TOURNAMENT IN MOSCOW

Five-time national badminton titlist Anatoly Skripko, from Minsk, defeated Vitaly Shnaikov, from Corky, 2-0, in the men's singles final of the "Literaturnaya Rossiya" International tournament in Moscow. Svetlana Belyasova, from Mogilyov, the country's No. 1, came close to winning the women's singles, prevailing over Christina Magnusson, of Sweden, in the first set but then losing the next two, 1-2, 1-2.

Magnusson joined forces with compatriot Marie Bengtsson to capture the women's doubles, defeating Muscovite Irina Melnikova and Alla Produn, from Dnepropetrovsk, 2-0. Bengt Bengtsson and Maria Svarrer of Denmark beat Alexander Gultko, from Corky, and Rado



Bengt Bengtsson (left) and Maria Svarrer, from Denmark, have won in men's doubles in the international badminton tournament sponsored by the "Literaturnaya Rossiya" newspaper. Photo by Yuri Turov

HANDBALL NEWS

The USSR has won the world junior women's title in Montreal, edging Yugoslavia, 25-23, in the final game. The winners had a clean slate of five wins and an excellent 138-93 goal difference. The FRG came home third.

The USSR women's team came second to Hungary losing, 18-22, in the closing encounter of the European Cup in Budapest. Larisa Karlova, from Kiev, was voted the most proficient player.

Czechoslovakia dominated an international tournament in Amstelveen which also drew Denmark, the FRG, Austria, France and Holland.

EQUILIBRIUM CONTINUES

Maya Chiburdanidze and Nana Alexandridze are still level at 7-7 after the 14th game of their world chess title match in Tbilisi.

They will play next game on October 27.



The final round of the first leg in the USSR basketball competition for men's teams is taking place in Moscow. The Central Army Club is in the lead. The photo shows a tough moment in the Central Army Club-VER (Riga) game which ended 110-86 in favour of the Army team.

Photo by Gennady Dubeltkovsky

'BULGARIAN DAY' IN OLYMPIAHALLE

Anelia Ralenkova, 17, from Sofia, has captured her first ever overall rhythmic exercises world title competing at Munich's Olympiahalle and totalling 39.15 points.

Two bosom friends Ilyana Rayeva and Liliya Ignatova, also from Bulgaria, shared second and third places only 0.1 point behind the winner. Interestingly, Rayeva is European top allrounder while Ignatova is vice-champion.

Fledgling Bulgarian gymnasts have been piling up interna-

tional awards in the past few years. Specialists attribute this in large measure to their exciting compositions peppered with complex elements. Their consistent and confident performance rests on excellent techniques and lots of practice.

USSR top allrounder Irina Devina, 22, from the town of Zhukovskiy outside Moscow, who twice won the world team title, made her debut in an individual title tournament to come fourth with 38.75 points.

OF INTEREST

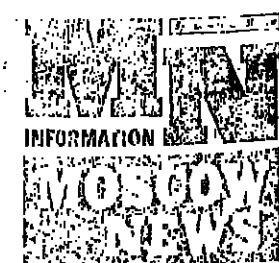
Tennis comes top of the list

Tennis accounted for 34.1 per cent of the Eurovision sports programme time, compared to football's 29.4 per cent. Still football remains spot No. 1 on the television network. In the USA, tennis comes next to baseball, basketball, and American football.

Some record

Swedish college student Mikael Palmqvist, 22, has established a new football world record, juggling a ball on his head 27,193 times without letting it fall to the ground, reportedly by far exceeding his own former mark.

Some 400 viewers attended this remarkable three-hour test in the town of Bromolla in southern Sweden.



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LEONID BREZHNEV AWARDED 'FIFTY YEARS OF CPSU MEMBERSHIP' BADGE

Leonid Brezhnev has been awarded the "Fifty Years of CPSU Membership" badge, an award instituted by the CPSU Central Committee for members of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union who have been members of the Party for fifty or more years.

The badge was presented to Leonid Brezhnev by Mikhail Suslov, Member of the Politburo, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Mikhail Suslov warmly congratulated Leonid Brezhnev on the 50th anniversary of his membership of the CPSU and wished him great creative success in the future for the benefit of the Communist Party and the Soviet state. Leonid Brezhnev made a speech in reply.

The CPSU Central Committee decision to institute the "Fifty Years of CPSU Membership" badge, is a tribute of honour and respect to worthy Party militants, and veterans, said Leonid Brezhnev.

We are sincerely proud and happy that there are still many old Bolsheviks, together with us in the Party, who joined it in Lenin's lifetime. They have devoted their lives to the great cause of Lenin. The glorious deeds accomplished by the veterans of the Party are an example and source of inspiration for all of us.

As for myself, stressed Leonid Brezhnev, I have been awarded this badge when I have just celebrated my fifty-year membership of the CPSU and I am naturally moved. And not only moved, I am also profoundly grateful to the great Party of Lenin. The struggle for its ideals and goals has determined the meaning of my entire life. Always and everywhere — in peaceful work and in battle, in industry and in leading posts I was, am, and will be, first and foremost, a communist, one of a million like-minded people rallied under the standard of Lenin. I will devote all my strength to the cause of the Party, and, consequently, to the happiness of our Soviet people, to their peace and prosperity.

PUWP Central Committee meets for plenary session

Warsaw, Poland must eventually become a normal, stable state. We shall work resolutely towards this goal. There must be no hesitation in this respect. This is the question of Poland's survival, said Wojciech Jaruzelski, First Secretary of the PUWP Central Committee, in his address to its Fifth Plenary Session.

(Continued on page 2)

BREZHNEV'S MESSAGE TO URHO KEKKONEN

Leonid Brezhnev, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has sent a telegram to Urho K. Kekkonen, President of Finland, in view of the latter's decision to relinquish his post. The telegram reads as follows:

"The Soviet leadership believes it has a duty to point out that your beneficial work on behalf of the Finnish people and international cooperation and your efforts to achieve a durable peace as a widely recognized and outstanding leader of the Finnish state for more than 25 years have won you warm affec-

tion and great respect from the Soviet people."

The telegram also speaks of the Soviet leaders' profound satisfaction with the personal contacts and relations of friendship and cooperation with Urho Kekkonen which have emerged over many years. Kekkonen's many activities to strengthen peace and security in Europe are generally acknowledged. Under Kekkonen's leadership, Finland made a significant contribution to the preparations for the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

VENUS-13 ON WAY TO VENUS

The Soviet Union has launched an automatic space station, Venus-13. The aim of its launching is to gather data on the planet Venus. On the way there, the instruments will measure X-rays, gamma radiation and magnetic fields, solar wind, cosmic rays and interplanetary plasma. Along with Soviet scientific equipment, the station carries instruments designed by French and Austrian specialists. The station is to reach the vicinities of the Venus in March, 1982.

The onboard systems and equipment are functioning normally.

COMMISSION OF THE USSR FOR UNESCO MEETS IN SESSION

A session has taken place in Moscow of the Commission of the USSR for UNESCO, under the chairmanship of I. N. Zamiatov, Head of the Commission and Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR.

Officials from ministries and government departments, leading scientists and workers in the field of education, culture and the mass media were present. Greater Soviet participation in UNESCO activities, in order to promote peace and mutually profitable international cooperation in line with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, were discussed.

HAMBURG DAYS IN LENINGRAD

The Days of Hamburg have recently come to an end in Leningrad. This major West German port has maintained a wide variety of links with Leningrad for the past 25 years.

Klaus von Dohnanyi, mayor of Hamburg, stressed that our two countries have been brought closer together by their mutual will and desire to normalize bilateral relations and to ensure a firmer peace in Europe. This is why it is so important not to place the basis of such cooperation at risk, he said, and to develop it in line with the 1970 Treaty.

DRAW FAVOURS TITLIST

Defending world chess champion Maya Chiburdanidze went down to challenger Nana Alexandridze in the 16th game of the title match in the 39th move. The final score is 8-8, which, under the existing regulations, gives victory to Chiburdanidze. This is the first draw ever in the history of title matches.

Chiburdanidze, 20, who studies at the Tbilisi medical college, will have another three years as the chess queen. She has shown enormous will to win and much skill to prevail over the very talented opponent, which was in very good shape.



Maya Chiburdanidze, the chess queen from Tbilisi.

RESTORATION HISTORY IN POSTERS



An unusual exhibition has opened at the Moscow exhibition hall, 25 Gorky St. organized by the USSR Artists Union and the USSR Commission for UNESCO.

Billboards and posters, used to advertise exhibitions in the past, have now been put on display themselves.

This is an exhibition devoted to posters advertising the works of Soviet artists, between 1960 and 1981. Designed by different artists, there is a modest and somewhat old-fashioned im-

formally about these works, considering the multiplicity of techniques available to the contemporary designer.

The preview was attended by foreign diplomats. Philippe de Sureau, cultural counsellor at the French embassy, told an "MNT" correspondent:

"I like the idea of the show — to outline the various stages in the work of Soviet restorers over the years. I believe it will be of interest to foreign tourists as well as to Muscovites, giving them an idea of the attention paid in the USSR to monuments of Russian and world culture."

Deputy Chairman, 1st secretary, Ethiopian embassy:

"The work of Soviet restorers is impressive. A new, fresh look is imparted to icons faded by time. Thanks to their efforts, works by celebrated masters have been preserved. The exhibition provides a very full picture of what Soviet restorers are doing — from the restoration of miniature water-colours to the reconstruction of cathedrals and big monasteries."

Neslor Sosa, 2nd secretary, Cuban embassy:

"I only came to the USSR recently, but have already visited Rostov, the Graft, Suzdal and Vladimir, where exciting restoration work is afoot. This original exhibition makes me admire again the art of your restorers."

Tatyana ANDRIASOVA

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LABOUR SNUBS REAGAN

Washington. President Reagan has not been invited to the convention of the American AFL-CIO labour union which is to be held in New York in mid-November.

This decision has been taken by labour leaders under pressure from rank-and-file labour union members who are becoming more and more firmly opposed to the anti-labour policies prac-

tised by the American Administration.

It has become traditional in recent years to invite American presidents to the annual AFL-CIO conventions, and for the president to address the convention with a message of greetings. This year, however, the convention has extended its invitation to Senator E. Kennedy and to former Vice-President W. Mondale, Democratic leaders.

INTRUSION INTO KPDR AIRSPACE

Tokyo. Ruter-TASS. KPDR said that the United States and South Korea sent two fighter-bombers into its airspace and accused them of military provocation. The KPDR Central News Agency said the F-5a planes flew over the northern Province of Kang-

won to perpetrate a grave hostile act.

The agency said the infiltration was synchronized with recent repeated intrusions of Sc-71 spy planes over KPDR. US "blackbird" reconnaissance planes had violated KPDR airspace 12 times this month.

PUWP Central Committee meets for plenary session

(Continued from page 1)

Following this direction at its Fourth Plenary Meeting, Jaruzelski continued, the Central Committee confirmed in its resolution the "idea of agreement among all patriotic forces proceeding from the basic principles of Poland's social and political structure and her international alliances. We want to say: the Front for National Accord and Cooperation should be wide open to all those not opposed to socialism, who want to take an active part in the salvation of the country".

Speaking about the recent strike called by the Solidarity leaders, the First Secretary

stressed that one thing was certain—this time the total strike has failed. This is the first time that a strike has been opposed with such unanimity and on such a wide scale by our Party branches, by allied parties, social and youth organizations, and, particularly, by branch, autonomous and different individual trade unions. We know that many enterprises and citizens continued to work.

The plenary session approved the proposal that Wojciech Jaruzelski should combine the posts of First Secretary of the PUWP Central Committee, Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister of National Defence.



Don't you think, Jim, that our American colleague has a rather peculiar way of holding his pen? Drawing by A. Prozorov

Spanish MPs discuss NATO membership

Madrid. The lower house of the Congress of Deputies (Spanish parliament) has discussed Spain's entry into NATO. There was heated debate over the motion proposed by the left-wing opposition to hold a nationwide referendum on the issue. Opinion polls show that most Spaniards oppose NATO membership, and that 69 per cent of them are in favour of a referendum.

Put to the vote, the referen-

dum proposal was defeated by 172 votes, with 144 in favour. Despite wide popular protest, the lower chamber of the parliament, approved a bill empowering the government to request NATO membership by a 186 to 146 vote. The bill was voted against by deputies of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party, the Communist Party of Spain, the Socialist Party of Andalusia and some others.

Huang Hua visits the States

Washington. Following a recent meeting between President Reagan and the Chinese Premier of State Council, Zhao Ziyang, in Cancun, Mexico, Huang Hua, the Chinese Foreign Minister, has paid a visit to Washington.

The main topic under discussion was the supplies of American arms to China. The Chinese intend to buy American Redeye rockets, Stinger anti-aircraft missiles, believed to be the best in the American armoury, and anti-tank missiles.

The American government has approved about 500 licences for sales to China of dual-purpose goods and technologies—helicopters, cargo planes, lorries, and radars.

PROPAGANDA GIMMICK

Delhi. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, has described the Pakistani proposal to conclude a non-aggression pact as a propaganda gimmick.

Speaking at a press conference in the Indian capital, Mrs Gandhi noted that while making this proposal, Pakistan continued to rearm itself with up-to-date weapons at a rapid pace. One cannot prepare for war and at the same time propose a non-aggression pact, said the Indian prime minister. The Pakistani government should carry out peace policies in deeds and not merely in words. The head of the Indian government recalled that ever since 1949, India had repeatedly proposed to Pakistan that a non-aggression treaty be concluded, but that Islamabad had refused to examine this initiative.

JAPAN TO HAVE EMERGENCY LAWS

Tokyo. The ruling Liberal-Democratic Party in Japan is studying the possibility of introducing emergency legislation, according to "Sankei Shimbun".

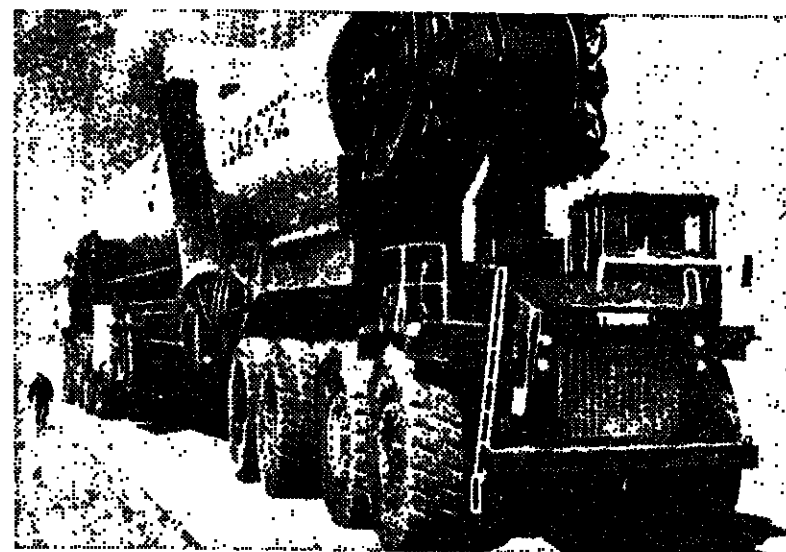
This legislation, whose basic provisions were drawn up by the Liberal-Democrats two years ago, with account being taken of military requirements, envisages a considerable expansion in the rights afforded to military authorities. The government intends to introduce changes into the constitutional status of the Japanese army and to give generals the right to take over for military purposes private property, land, buildings and enterprises. The government is also examining the possible establishment of a military police.

FACTS and EVENTS

© Australia is to buy 75 US F-18 fighter-bombers and ten P-3C "Orion" submarine killer planes. This has been announced by the Defence Minister, William McMahon. The forthcoming deal with the American McDonnell-Douglas and Lockheed corporations worth nearly 3.2 thousand million dollars is to be the biggest in Australia's history.

© The French police force has now been equipped with a new helicopter, carrying a special device for detecting heroin at a distance of several kilometres. This drug is produced in secret laboratories particularly in the south of the country in the surroundings of Marseilles.

© Over the next few years, the United States is to invest more than a thousand million dollars in the construction of several military bases in Oman.



In its efforts to attain military superiority, the United States designs and embarks on the large-scale production of more and more weapons systems. Recently, President Reagan made public a strategic programme which is to cost the taxpayer 180 thousand million dollars. The programme is centered on the MX missiles which are to be sited in different parts in the United States. In the photo: An MX missile on a testing range.

FACTS and EVENTS

© A national action week is going on in the United States to protest against uncontrolled sales of fire-arms.

© The British newspaper magazine Lord Rothmans has announced the establishment of a new Sunday newspaper to be called "The Mail of Sunday". Its first issue is to come out next May in 1.25 million copies.

© The Indian government intends to ban the reactionary chauvinist organization Ananda Marg. The organization, which has links with the CIA, has been involved in a plot to carry out an attempt on the life of the Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi.

WEST PROPS UP SOUTH AFRICA

Salisbury. By 1980, foreign capital investments in South Africa had reached 27,000 million dollars with Britain providing half of this amount, followed by the United States, France, and the FRG.

Subsidiaries of 1,200 British, 350 West German, 340 American and a hundred French firms do brisk business in the country.

Figures issued by UNESCO indicate that between 1972 and 1980 South Africa received loans totalling 6,900 million dollars from foreign banks, the most lavish donations coming from British (Barclays) and American banks (Citibank and Manufacturers' Hanover Trust Company).

PEOPLE

Bar Lance, a former Director of Office of Management and Budget in the American government, will probably seek election as Governor of Georgia, "Newsweek" magazine reports.

Mr Lance held the first post between January and September, 1977. His term of office was cut short by disclosures of financial "irregularities" during previous managerial jobs at two banks in Georgia. The uproar following the revelations was a serious blow to the Carter Administration and produced world-wide repercussions.

When the dust settled following his resignation, Lance succeeded in "self-peddling" the case against him.

□ □ □

At the age of 80, retired Harvard Professor Sterling Brown was greatly surprised to receive 5,000 dollars in royalties for a collection of his poetry. The professor gave up writing poetry some decades ago.

Science and technology

URANIUM FROM THE SEA

The oceans of the world are an abundant source of uranium. But scientists seeking to harvest that bounty have time and again been stymied by one problem: the cost of extracting uranium particles from the sea was far greater than simply digging the ore out of the ground. Now Japanese government researchers claim that they have found a method that may make the extraction of uranium from sea water commercially viable by the year 2000.

The Japanese process uses a specially treated acrylic fibre that absorbs the uranium. Sea water is continuously pumped around a set of nets made of the new synthetic material and fixed vertically in a glass tube. In a recent small-scale experiment, the nets collected four milligrams of uranium after being immersed for ten days—twenty times the amount yielded by other methods. Experts have not yet calculated the cost effectiveness of the new process but believe it could eventually prove competitive with uranium mined on land. Even so, there are still obstacles to be overcome before the process becomes viable: a stronger fibre must be found to withstand the steady stream of water and the numerous impurities also collected by the net must be eliminated.

CHAMPION SWALLOWERS

It turns out that fish-aerials, flying in the depths of the sea, are the champions in the underwater kingdom at eating and swallowing their prey: an

operation that takes them 0.004 seconds flat!

These fish lie on the seabed and lure their victims by waving in front of their mouths a leather apron protruding from their upper jaw. The little fish attracted by this tit-bit ends itself in the fish-aerial's belly in a wink. The latter inflates its mouth 12 times at an incredible speed, thus creating vacuum-gauge pressure, which sucks in its victim.

COMPUTERS HELP SELECTION

The cormo, a new breed of Australian sheep, has been evolved with the help of a computer. Sheep-breeder John Down, fed the chief characteristics desirable for a model ewe into a computer: the ideal diameter of a flock of wool, the pure wool content, optimum measurements for growth and fertility. The computer assessed the frequency of such characteristics in various breeds. All John Down had to do was to cross merino ewe with a cordial ram. The result, the cormo combines the qualities of the fleeced wool of its mother with the heavy weight of its father, the ram.

ELECTRIC CAR

Designers from the Japanese Toyo Kogyo company have invented a new electric-driven car. Running on electricity provided by a nickel-zinc storage battery, the car can travel 180 kilometres, at an average speed of 40 km per hour, before the battery has to be recharged, twice the distance existing electric cars can travel.

OF INTEREST

A slippery customer!

Jose Nogueira, a fisherman from Troy, in the south of Portugal, never imagined that he would fall victim to an eel. Having hooked his catch, Nogueira carelessly took the line in his teeth in order to release the eel as quickly as possible. But the latter suddenly broke loose and... slid down Nogueira's throat.

Is he really 200!

Mohamed Maua, an inhabitant of the small village Yatu in the north-east of Ethiopia, is about to celebrate his 800th birthday. Maua maintains that he was

6 years old when the Great Ros (Prince) Ali died, according to historical chronicles. Ali died way back in 1789. Maua says he has 48 children, the last was born 40 years ago.

A capital of murderers

For many years now in the American town of Cleveland (State of Ohio) the so-called cat law has been in operation, according to which all one has to do should one wish to shoot a neighbour's cat is to obtain the consent of those neighbours "living within a 15 metre radius". In Cleveland there exists another, unwritten law: one can kill a man without asking anyone's permission. The town holds the national record for

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

CHINA AND NATO

China expressed anxiety over a possible weakening of NATO's South-Eastern flank in connection with the electoral victory of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement in Greece. Vitaly Korotkov writes in PRAVDA. The Peking propaganda machinery this time resorted to its old cliché: the reaction of the NATO ringleaders to the Greek elections is depicted as European public opinion. The "Remin Ribot" asserts that over the changed political situation in Greece. This is a direct forgery, the commentators say. If European democratic opinion experiences anxiety this has not been caused by the election returns but by the unequivocal attempts of Washington and NATO allies to prevent implementation of the programme of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement, down to hinting at possible military coup in Greece. Acting once again as the trace horse in NATO's military chariot, the author of the article sums up, Chinese official propaganda once again has shown with whom Peking is siding.

REBIRTH OF KAMPUCHEA

Mikhail Goryanov writes in SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA that the leaders of various groupings of the Kampuchean people had a meeting in Singapore some time ago. At this meeting political ghosts like Norodom Sihanouk, Son San and Pol Pot's men discussed the problems of Kampuchea's development.

These people tried to come to terms on a division of spheres of influence and to decide who would rule the country on the event of a down-fall of the present people's government. They went home without reaching any agreement. The only thing in which they solidified was their hatred of Kampuchea and of the important and positive social and economic changes taking place there.

The Philippine newspaper "Manila Times" writes that Washington and Peking are trying to reanimate political ghosts, to present them as a real force that has the confidence and support of both the Kampuchean people and of the world public. Geopoliticians from the White House and from Tannan Square are prepared to do anything in order to whitewash their charges whose hands are stained with the blood of millions of their compatriots.

The entire world has condemned the Pol Pot men who are responsible for the frightful genocide practised against their own people, and those who directed the butchers.

THE SINISTER PLANS

The Pentagon is trying to drag the neutron bomb through the back doors of both the European and Asian houses, the newspaper SELSKAYA ZHIZN writes commenting on the decision of the Reagan Administration to deploy the neutron weapon in South Korea. Disregarding world public protests, the commentary points out, Washington intends to go on whipping up war hysteria in its country and abroad, building up international tensions.

Implementation of this plan would mean a mortal danger hanging over every living thing. The appearance of the neutron bomb in Asia, where it is also planned to deploy US medium-range missiles, will create a serious threat to peace and stability in the region.

IMMORALITY AND CYNICISM

World lives now with the raised cock of pistol pointed at its temple, as it were, after Dmitry Shmarinov writes in the latest issue of the NOVY MIR magazine. Many masters of Soviet culture contributed articles to the magazine protesting against the plans to produce the neutron weapon.

Mankind has always been concerned over the possible end of the world, the author writes. This subject has been reflected with great force. The theme of apocalypse has been mirrored in the greatest works of fine arts. Michelangelo's "Last Judgement" portrays the vision of an end of the world.

What was portrayed in the art of the past, now obscenists with a neutron bomb in their hands turn into reality. The idea that Doomsday may come of mankind's suicide is a monstrous idea. Is the neutron bomb really pure, really humane? Does it destroy only human beings? The bomb-preserving the creations of the human hands, but killing their creators is an expression of utmost cynicism and immorality.

VIEWPOINT

Vadim KORTUNOV

WEEK OF ACTION FOR DISARMAMENT

There are ample grounds for stating that International Week of Action for Disarmament, traditionally held in late October on the initiative of the UN and the World Peace Council, attracted an enormous amount of interest among the public this year and spotlighted a whole range of new important developments in the peace drive.

The latter remark applies primarily to the unprecedented sweep of the campaign. In the first days of the Week, which began on October 24, London saw a 250,000-strong peace demonstration around 150,000 people converged on the Piazza del Popolo in Rome; over 100,000 demonstrated in the streets of Paris, and around 200,000 were on the march for peace and disarmament last Sunday in Brussels. There were also powerful peace demonstrations in Oslo and the Hague, in Vienna and Stockholm, Tokyo and Delhi.

What was behind this massive anti-militaristic drive, especially in Europe? Without doubt the main reason for such a massive turnout was the special emphasis placed on the disarmament movement in the deployment in Europe of American medium range strategic missiles and neutron

weapons, issues which cannot be winked at by any political party, ideological movement or representative public forum.

Faced with the growing threat that Europe may be turned into a springboard for nuclear war, the peace movement is winning the support of many millions of peoples of various nationalities, political affiliation and creed. The movement now comprises the most varied political forces, members of different political parties and trade unions, youth and religious organizations, and people of both leftist and moderate views. This popular opposition, it was stressed in the October issue of the American weekly "The Nation", despite its vague organizational content, has mounted a series of demonstrations unmatched in post-war European history, and has mobilized public opinion in Europe on a scale inconceivable only a few years ago.

We are dealing here with a mass movement made up of highly diverse social forces, having many organizational forms and political shades, and with deep roots in present-day public life. It is comparable in scope and magnitude only with the resistance movement of World War II, and the recent

disarmament week is yet another convincing example of the truth of this assertion.

It is no longer possible to dismiss the present drive for peace, to brush it aside, or to hush it up, which Washington tried to do only recently. There is still, however, much disagreement over the general assessment of its importance and prospects.

At his recent October 27 meeting with editors of provincial papers, President Reagan described the peace drive as being the result of a lengthy propaganda campaign, which, true to form, he ascribed to Soviet instigation.

But is it not too much of a simplification to describe this complex mass movement of our times in such terms? It is indeed cynical, and preposterous to portray the millions of people (representing nearly all the political creeds that exist in the world), who have taken up the challenge of protecting the human civilization and the future existence of present and future generations, as being mere victims of propaganda. To maintain that all these people are doing nothing more than dancing to the Soviet tune, is to level obviously provocative charges at their heads. To claim that the anti-war movement can be left

out of account because it has failed to change the thinking of this or that ruling circle in NATO countries, simply means to ride roughshod over the will of millions upon millions of people.

The Soviet Union takes a different view of the peace campaign, attributing vast political significance to it. V. Lenin said in his time that in order to put the cause of peace on a solid basis one had to unravel the secrecy which aggressors always use to foment war, and to help the people themselves to decide on the issues of war and peace. The current peace movement is of great help in this respect.

In planning their aggression, war-mongers have always schemed behind the backs of the masses, have poisoned their conscience with lies and have pitted peoples against one another. This is exactly what they are doing now. The Reagan team is actively campaigning among West European peoples, seeking, on the one hand, to belittle in every way the danger of a nuclear disaster and convince them that "limited" nuclear war is possible, and, on the other, to place in doubt the feasibility of disarmament, détente and peaceful coexistence, shifting all blame onto the notorious "Soviet military threat".

But America is finding such tactics increasingly hard going, as the Europeans are waking up to the fact that the Reagan Administration plans for Europe to go up in the flames of a nuclear holocaust. This realization is spurring the European peoples on in a sacred fight against the threat of nuclear suicide; it is rallying them into a tremendous anti-war coalition.

Round the Soviet Union

● THE SECOND BILLION TONNE OF OIL HAS BEEN RECOVERED FROM DEPOSITS IN THE TYUMEN REGION OF SIBERIA. It has taken less than 18 years to reach this impressive figure. No other oil-producing complex in the country can boast such fast rates of development. If it took 14 years to produce the first billion tonnes of Tyumen oil, it took little more than three years to produce the second. This year alone, Tyumen oil-workers will have produced over 323 million tonnes of liquid fuel.

● THE NAME SUNNY-MZURI - APLY DESCRIBES THE FUNCTION OF THE FUTURE TOWNLET FOR CHILDREN WHICH IS PLANNED IN TRILISI. Over a huge expanse of territory, stretching from the town's centre to its outer limits, the following are to be built: numerous studios and workshops attached to the training centre, an artificial lake, in addition, towns under canvas, a botanical garden and a zoo will be set up and various attractions, including fairy-tale characters in fantastic castles, will be provided.

● PLANES OF THE NORTH-33 AERIAL HIGH LATITUDE EXPEDITION, NOW AT WORK IN THE ARCTIC, HAVE BEEN FORMING AN AERIAL BRIDGE OVER A THOUSAND KILOMETRES LONG. The bridge links the extreme corner of Eurasia, the Chelyuskin Cape, with a geographical point in the North Pole, two hundred kilometres away from which drifts the ice island of the North Pole-22 research station. Supplies of fuel and food, as well as of scientific equipment and personnel, will be delivered to this point. Partial changes in the centre's winter staff will also be effected. The expedition's autumn work will also include the provision of stores to the North Pole-22 station. It is planned that these flights of the North-33 expedition will take a month.

Soviet explorers have been studying the continent of Antarctica for 28 years. More than 700 Polar explorers are involved in the Soviet Antarctic expedition which began last winter.

At present, this country maintains seven stations on the continent - the Molodyozhnyaya meteorological station; the Mirny observatory; the Vostok winterland station; the coastal stations of Novolazarevskaya, Leningradskaya, and Ruskaya, as well as the island station of Bellingshausen. The largest is Molodyozhnyaya.

Soviet explorers have helped compile reliable maps of the Antarctic continent and of the Southern Ocean. Many years of work have resulted in the publication of the Atlas of Antarctica, the first of its kind in the world, which has been awarded the USSR state prize.

In recent years, the scientists have been engaged in the implementation of comprehensive, mostly international programmes. Among these are the International Antarctic Glaciological Project in which researchers from Australia, Britain, the USSR, the USA and France, are taking part; and the multi-layered "Polex-South" programme embracing the most important facets of ocean research. Work is also beginning on the comprehensive exploration of nature in the Antarctic in its organic connection with global processes on earth and in outer space.



- The short Antarctic summer.
- Molodyozhnyaya Station. Such devices are used to smooth out the air runways.
- Eleron Hotel at Molodyozhnyaya Station, one of the first buildings to be constructed here.

ANTARCTICA PUT ON THE MAP



NATURAL GAS OF AZERBAIJAN

A new well, connected to the main pipeline, will help increase consumption of natural gas in Azerbaijan. Drilled south of Baku, in the Piragat area, the well features a daily yield of up to 300,000 cubic metres of gas and 50 tonnes of gas condensate. Today, 95 per cent of urban and 78 per cent of rural users are supplied with cheap fuel.

Gas has now reached the remote mountainous districts of the republic. In the Lesser Caucasus Range the steel pipeline now lies at 1,930 metres above sea level, hitherto regarded as an unattainable height for the builders of pipelines.

The total length of all gas networks operating in the republic this year has reached 18,000 kilometres. A substantial part of these pipelines carries gas for the inhabitants of rural areas. Out of the 250,000 flats to be supplied with gas in the current five-year plan period, 233,000 are in rural locality.

RICE FROM AMUDARYA VALLEY

A new specialized rice-growing state farm has been established in the Tashkent Oasis in Turkmenia; 5,000 hectares of land have been developed.

In time, the farm should produce no less than 20,000 tonnes of rice. In the next few years, it is planned to set up more state farms on virgin lands in the oasis.

The lower reaches of the Amudarya form the rice-growing centre of Turkmenistan. The area offers favourable soil and climatic conditions for rice and there is a lot of spare land and water. Two large specialized state farms have been established on virgin lands in the Amudarya area.

This year, the republic should reap 30,000 tonnes of rice. Under the ten-year programme, the production of rice should rise to 100,000 tonnes a year.

some and clever, while she is someone one wouldn't look twice at. Her husband, however, adores her, his eyes never leave her and he appears not to notice his wife's so-called friends who flirt with him. The secret to the riddle is a simple one. The wife knows and understands her husband very well. She never "plays on the weak sides of his character" but, on the contrary, emphasizes his qualities; she responds to any manifestation of his affection for her, whatever form this may take, and is always ready to support him with a smile. In a word, she is a wise woman. It was certainly not by chance that the ancient philosophers linked love and wisdom together.

TO SCHOOL FROM THE AGE OF SIX

During the 1981-1985 five-year plan, we are supposed to transfer to a system of teaching children in this country from the age of six. Galina Serdyukovskaya, director of the Research Institute for Hygiene of Children and Adolescents of the Soviet Ministry of Public Health, and Academician of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, comments on this plan in the MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA newspaper.

Children today are more developed, both physically and intellectually, than their counterparts of a few decades ago, writes Serdyukovskaya. Contributing to this in no small way is scientific and technical progress, the constant improvement in life standards, as well as the influence of the mass media—radio, television, cinema and children's literature. Parents, themselves, are today able to provide their offspring with a much wider horizon of information.

In teaching six-year-olds, the curriculum should resemble as closely as possible that of the kindergarten. Lessons should take the form of games, exercises, and should be provided after each class the children should be taken on long walks in the fresh air, should be given time to rest, meals five times a day, and made to do daily physical exercises. No home-work should be set. The introduction of daily lessons of physical culture into the curriculum will help decrease by two times the child's tendency to fall ill, in particular his or her tendency to catch various forms of colds.

SECRETS OF LOVE

From the moment that a man and woman fall in love with each other, i.e., unite their lives together, all their moral, ethical, aesthetic and other responses are involuntarily submitted to a unique "test", writes Yuri Orlov, head of the Faculty of Pedagogy and Medical Psychology of Moscow's First Medical Institute, in the SOVIET WOMAN magazine.

There are two aspects to love, the author considers: the ability to love another person and to be loved oneself. In order that these two aspects be harmonized, the couple must learn to understand each other, to recognize the love inherent in a given gesture, look or particular action and to react to it in a correct way.

In life we often find married couples who, on first sight, might appear to be ill-assorted; he is handsome and clever, while she is someone one wouldn't look twice at. Her husband, however, adores her, his eyes never leave her and he appears not to notice his wife's so-called friends who flirt with him.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

TYUMEN—GATEWAY TO THE NORTH

Five years from now Tyumen will be 400, a city which has long been called the gateway to Siberia, writes the IZVESTIA newspaper. The explanation is that the Tyumen Region is making rapid progress now, with the Tyumen Region having become the country's main oil and gas production base in a short time, stresses the paper. In the 10th five-year plan period of 1976-1980, it produced 1,200 million tonnes of oil and over 500,000 million tonnes of gas.

At present Tyumen is the biggest supplier of material and labour resources for northern projects. This regional centre boasts over 70 enterprises, and some 70,000 of its population of 400,000 are employed in industries closely related to oil and gas production, leaving aside flyers, railwaymen, and auto workers.

Tyumen has pioneered in practice the idea of a block method in developing oil and gas fields, with a new industry now taking shape there—pre-fab timber house construction, the paper points out, which will help considerably meet housing needs in the northern areas. A ship-boards factory is already in operation, and work has begun on a house-building combine due for completion in this five-year plan period of 1981-1985, when it will start producing annually 500,000 sq m of housing from plentiful Siberian timber.

IS MAN THE CONSUMER OR PROTECTOR OF NATURE?

In recent decades, the illusory nature of the idea that natural resources are limitless has become more and more obvious, says writer Chingiz Altamov in PRAVDA. Let the give us an example the fate of Lake Issyk-Kul, in Kirghizia, which is particularly painful to me personally.

With every passing year the lake is shrinking more and more. Its water is retreating further and further from the banks. Over the past ten years, the water level in the lake has fallen by nearly three metres.

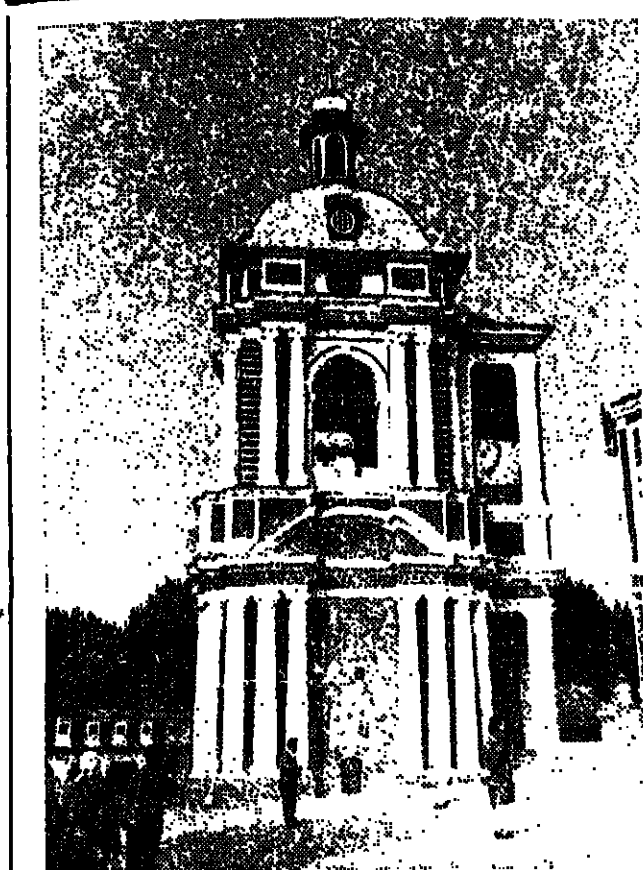
Scientists estimate that if the present state of affairs continues, the level of Lake Issyk-Kul will drop another three or four metres in the next few decades. Fortunately, work has begun on a plan for the complex utilization of the mineral raw materials, earth, water and power resources in the Issyk-Kul region and in parts of the Chui Valley.

Apart from the industrial and agricultural measures involved, the diversion of some of the water from the Sary-Dzhaz River into the lake is envisaged. Although the plan will be costly and labour-consuming, it is both encouraging and daring.

The work underway to preserve Lake Issyk-Kul is nothing unique for our country. We have already saved lakes Balkol and Sovan and the Belovozhskaya Pushcha for posterity.

State boundaries should not create barriers in the fight to preserve and renew natural resources or to ensure the stability of ecological systems, since a disaster in one part of the world may have painful and even disastrous effects in another. Issyk-Kul lying along the migration routes of birds flying from Siberia to India, is no exception to this rule. By embarking on this new project, the Soviet Union has undertaken specific commitments to international organizations.

Places to visit



The bell tower of the Cathedral of the Assumption.

Smolensk or 'key-city'

Smolensk is known in Russian history as 'key-city'. Guarding Russia's western frontiers, the city bore the first brunt of attacks by foreign invaders on their way to Moscow.

One of the most ancient of Russian cities, Smolensk was first mentioned in chronicles 1,100 years ago. It owes its Russian name "key-city" (smola is the Russian for tar) probably to the ancient Slavonic tribe of the Krivich who built and tarred their boats here.

Modern Smolensk is a picturesque city of beautiful historical monuments standing side by side with modern high-rise blocks.

From the right bank of the River Dnieper, a marvellous panorama of the Smolensk Kremlin opens before one's eyes. The walls and towers of the Kremlin line the top of the Dnieper's high left bank. The Peter and Paul (1148), the Bogoslovskaya (1178) and the Svirskaya (1191-1194) churches, restored in the post-war years and situated, together with the Kremlin at the highest points in the city, make up the ensemble of ancient Smolensk. It is remarkable that Smolensk, which took such a severe battering from the enemy, should still retain 12th-century churches.

The Cathedral of the Assumption built to commemorate the heroic defence of Smolensk in the 17th century, has an outstanding icon-stand of carved wood. The Russian masters who designed and made it worked on it for ten years.

OF INTEREST

Craftsmen compete

Competitions between folk craftsmen have become traditional in the Moldovan village of Sekareny. The latest, a contest between carpenters, took the village by surprise. For a whole

month, Ion and Kiril Kozhokar, two brothers both working in the trade, competed in decorating the houses of their fellow villagers. Neither brother emerged the victor. So ingenious and masterly was the national lace-like wooden ornamentation they carved round the crooves, on the window casings, and verandas that it proved impossible to choose between them.

FASHIONS FROM LVOV

Though we are well into the autumn and the increasing feel of the sea and merry carousels lie at seaside resorts already a thing of the past, fashion designers at the Lvov Fashion House in the Ukraine are already planning their collection for next summer. Clothes for all occasions are on display. The designers have made wide use of national motifs—the traditional Ukrainian cut, embroidery and patterns.

Models from the Lvov Fashion House are popular abroad and won a gold medal at the Plovdiv International Fair this year.



● Summer sportswear. ● A selection from summer collection bearing Ukrainian folk motifs.

Science and technology

ALLOY FOR SLIDING BEARINGS

Having added soft and pliable aluminium to one of the hardest and most brittle of metals, specialists from the Byelorussian car industry have obtained new alloy for sliding bearings which combines the best qualities of both metals. The bearings made of this alloy are strong, and do not wear out the shaft they are mounted on as quickly as those made of cast iron. It is of interest that the aluminium content of the new alloy is only 0.1 per cent.

TALKING ENCYCLOPAEDIA

A talking encyclopaedia for the blind has been produced by the laboratory of computer linguistics, at the Institute of Language and Literature of the

Academy of Sciences of Estonia, a Baltic republic.

The encyclopaedia contains massive information on economics, science, and culture, translated into a computer language and fits onto one cartridge-cassette. The blind man only has to type his question using a keyboard for a voice from the electronic speech synthesizer to provide him with the answer.

WELDING GLUE

In the deep Donbas coal mines, a polymer glue, developed at the Institute of High Molecular Compounds Chemistry of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences, is used in place of electric welding in places where work with open fire is complicated or is banned altogether for reasons of safety. This cold hardening glue has been utilized to repair underground air pipes and to join and hermetically seal pipelines. It also helps protect underground equipment from corrosion, as it is immune to moisture and major drops in temperature. 20 miners in the Donbas area are now using the glue.

EYE HOSPITAL OPENS IN CHUVASHIA

A new 200-bed eye hospital has been opened in Cheboksary, the capital of the autonomous republic of Chuvashia. It is the first such institution in Chuvashia to make use of laser in eye surgery. A special ambulance

service and mobile operating theatre have been set up to cater for people in out-of-the-way villages. The medical department of Chuvash University and the Cheboksary medical school are training personnel for the hospital.

A DEAD CALM HAS ITS DANGERS

The contra for the study and control of environmental pollution has begun supplying the industrial enterprises of Dushanbe, the capital of the republic of Tajikistan, with weather forecasts. The city is situated on a hollow between mountain ranges. Therefore, in the conditions of windlessness which prevail, industrial blow-outs remain

dispersed. To prevent air pollution in such conditions of dead calm, the boiler-rooms, plants and factories of Dushanbe are being transferred to low polluting fuels.

The scientists of Tajikistan have worked out a vast long-term programme to study environmental protection problems.

5,000 BIRD CALLS

Prof Mikhail Dobik, from the Institute of Zoology of the Byelorussian Academy of Sciences, has been recording bird songs for 30 years. He has about 5,000 bird calls in his collection.

It is usually said that the nightingale is the most accomplished singer among our feathered friends, but the voice of a blue-throated warbler recorded on tape, convinces us that the nightingale has a serious rival. The little warbler possesses rare pitch and invents its own melody for any occasion. And it is not the magpie, as most people believe, but the titmouse, together with the finch and goldfinch, that Professor Dobik has found to be the most constantly chatty of all birds.

The professor has also established that the singing of birds, before they have made a nest, sharply differs from the call of those which have already built their home. By listening attentively to a bird song, one can tell the time, particularly at night.



● Summer sportswear. ● A selection from summer collection bearing Ukrainian folk motifs.

VIEWPOINT

Coal: emphasis on technical progress

Valentin NIKITIN, First Deputy Minister of the Coal Industry of the USSR

The world energy conference predicted that, by the year 2000, coal extraction throughout the world will have increased threefold. Coal is assigned the role of a "buffer" fuel, until new sources of energy have been fully tapped.

A short time ago, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted two special resolutions concerning the further expansion of the Soviet coal industry. In these documents, a complex of additional measures were outlined to increase open-pit coal-mining and to speed up the technological re-tooling of the existing mines.

By 1985, the USSR intends to bring its coal extraction up to 770-800 million tonnes. More than half of the coal now produced comes from the old coalfields of the Donbass area, in the Ukraine, and from Kuznetsk, in Western Siberia. As the miners have to go deeper and deeper to find coal, it becomes harder and more expensive to extract.

We are talking here, above all, of increasing the tempo of development of the open pits in the eastern parts of the USSR, where productivity is on average about eight to ten times higher and costs four to five times lower than in collieries.

In 1950, only one-tenth of the coal extracted in the USSR came from open pits. In 1980, these pits accounted for 38 per cent of extracted coal, or 269 million tonnes.

We now have nearly 70 open pits in this country. The largest of these are in the eastern part of the Soviet Union.

In the middle of last year, for instance, the "Bogatyri" pit in the Ekibastuz coal-field, in North Kazakhstan, started to produce its planned output of 50 million tonnes of coal a year. Today, the "Bogatyri" is the biggest open coal pit in the world.

There will be still larger pits in the fuel and energy complex based on the Kansk-Achinsk coal-field in Eastern Siberia. Here each pit is expected to yield between 50 and 60 million tonnes of coal a year.

The construction of large coal pits and increases in coal extraction require basically new technologies and new machines.

The main testing grounds for such machines is now the Ekibastuz coal-field where, for the first time in the world, rotor machines have been used to extract coal from hard coal seams. Previously such machines only worked on soft soils. Today, in the USSR we produce coal-digging rotor complexes for the extraction of between 1,250 and 4,000 cu m of coal an hour.

Many of the technological innovations tested at Ekibastuz will be later put to use in the Kansk-Achinsk coal-field. However, the powerful machines required by this coal-field, both for digging open pits and for coal extraction, will be manufactured by the Heavy Machine-Building Plant, now under construction in Krasnoyarsk. With the Soviet industrial giant, "Uralmash", produced only one 40-cu m drag-line a year, the first phase of the Krasnoyarsk plant alone will produce eight such machines. By the end of 1986 three rotor complexes with a production capacity of 3,250 cu m an hour will be built at the plant. And this is not all: machines are being designed which can extract up to 12,500 cu m of coal an hour.

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

Latavra POCHIANI



Among the many captivating Georgian dances there is one which takes one's breath away. This is the "Kartuli", the "dance of dance", an immortal poem about love. Whoever has seen this dance as performed by Latavra Pochiani, a soloist with the Georgian State Folk Dance Ensemble, will never forget it. The evanescent musicality of her movements, the sculptural expressiveness of her poses, the constantly flowing

patterns that emanate from her nervously mobile hands — are pregnant with temperament and spirituality. When she dances, it appears that Latavra floats above the ground and one becomes convinced that one is watching a miracle. Dance entered Latavra's life at a very early stage. At the age of seven, she joined the ballet circle at the Palace of Pioneers. Later, while a student at Tbilisi's medical institute, she continued her interest in folk dancing. Having graduated, she worked for three years in the village of Manava, where a meeting took place which was to play a key role in Pochiani's artistic career: she had the fortune to meet Nina Ramishvili, the director of the Georgian State Folk Dance Ensemble. The ensemble, of which Pochiani soon became a soloist, gave scope to her creative potential and enabled her to perfect her art. It was here that the dancer identified her theme in art — the typical-dramatic mood which had been evident in her dancing as a student, and which was to find its most vivid expression in her performance of "Kartuli". Igor Moliseyev, the well-known folk-dance expert, having seen Latavra dancing "Kartuli" and "Mokheuri", compared her with a fabulous fairy. Equally enamoured of dancing and medicine, Pochiani has often come close to having to choose between them. Having defended her dissertation, she now works at the medical cybernetics department of the Institute of Experimental and Clinical Surgery and Haematology of the Academy of Sciences of Georgia and continues to dance in the Georgian State Folk Dance Ensemble.

"I am happy when I dance," says Latavra Pochiani. "When I go on to the stage I succumb to the power of the music, and each time, as if placed under a spell, it is as if I become weightless. I am carried off to a strange world of my own, no longer seeing or hearing. — I am dancing..."

Irina RATIANI

MOSCOW-HELSINKI CULTURAL TIES

While Arvid Jansons, People's Artist of the USSR, instructed young conductors in Helsinki, the famous Finnish singer, Martti Tavela, during a recent tour of the Soviet Union shared his experience with student singers.

Such get-togethers are typical examples of the close cultural links existing between the Soviet Union and Finland.

The Soviet play "Steel-Smeliers" by Bokarev, was produced at the theatre in Oulu by Heini, a director from Petrozavodsk. The production formed part of the year of Soviet Drama held in Finland. Works by Gorky, Tranev, Vlasovskiy, Almetov, Vamplov and Gelman were shown in theatres all over the country and broadcast over Finnish radio and television.

Last spring, a return Finnish tour was held in this country. The works of Finnish playwrights were produced in forty Soviet theatres.

Practically all our main theatres have been on tour in Finland including the Moscow Bolshoi and Leningrad Kirov ballet companies, the Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko theatres from Moscow and the Estonia theatre from Tallinn. The following ensembles have also given performances in Finland: the Zhok ensemble, from Moldova; the Lietuva ensemble, from Lithuania; the Kantele, from Karelia and the Laine, from Estonia. Meantime, the National Finnish Opera, the Helsinki symphony orchestra, the Komteatre, and the Tapiola children's choir have delighted audiences in the Soviet Union.

FACTS and EVENTS

Tours. The ballet company from the Tchaikovsky Opera and Ballet Theatre, in Perm, is touring the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg, giving performances of Adam's "Giselle".

Exhibitions. "Holography in the USSR" is the title of an exhibition which has opened at the Technical Museum in Vienna, sponsored by the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Austria-USSR Friendship Society. For two months the residents of the Austrian capital will be able to acquaint themselves with holography — one of the most interesting achievements in modern science. Apart from the examples of holographic images on display, explanations are given on how they are produced, and prospects are outlined for making use of this new method of visual display in science and technology.



Group performances in the Moscow television theatre, the National Dance Ensemble from Ghana have acquainted Soviet spectators with their national dances.

Photo by Andrii Stepanov

ULANOVA'S WORLD

In "The World of Ulanova", a new two-part film made at the Central TV Studios, the great ballerina is represented as heroine of a film, rather than as the star of a ballet performance especially shot for the cinema. This is the first time that the viewer has been given such a wide-ranging image of Ulanova: she talks about herself, reflects on life and art, etc.

Shown in the film are shots from all the best movies devoted to Ulanova collected from film archives and private collections. Thus we get a wonderful profile

of the great ballerina in action, tracing all the parts she danced — Giselle and Odette-Odile and Maria, Huis and Syphide. We see shots of her triumphant guest performances in Leningrad, a unique opportunity of the ballerina dancing the "Swan" before a foreign audience.

On the decision of the UNESCO International Ballet Festival Ulanova is to be honoured in Paris by a special holiday in November.

'CHEKHOV'S DRAMATIC SKETCHES'

The first night of a new play "Chekhov's Dramatic Sketches", consisting of two one-act plays by the great Russian writer — "On the High Road" and "The Swan Song" — took place recently at the Pushkin Drama Theatre, formerly the Alexandrinsky, in Leningrad.

Alexander Borisov was both director and performer of one of the main roles.

I have dreamed of staging Chekhov all my life and now my dream has come true, says Borisov. It was not by chance that we turned to the writer's

early works. We wanted to show that even at the beginning of his literary career, Chekhov found a strong reflection in Chekhov's work.

"On the High Road" was banned by the imperial censors for discrediting the Russian nobility. This new production makes it possible to show the whole gamut of vivid characters inherent in Chekhov's prose.

"Dramatic Sketches" is the first autumn premiere at the Pushkin Drama Theatre which is celebrating its 25th anniversary this season.

Armenfilm Studios are working on a new film of the novel "Giklor" by Ovanes Tumanyan, the Armenian classical writer. The first screen version of "Giklor" was made almost fifty years ago. Among the actors in the new movie, are Sos Sargsyan and Armen Dzhigarkhanyan. Giklor is played by Albert Gullyan, a fourth-year pupil of the school named after Tumanyan, in the village of Dezh where the writer was born.



WHAT'S ON!

October 31 - November 2

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). 31 — Melikov, "Love Legend" (ballet). November 1 (mat) — Gyrovez, Carafa di Colobreno, "Nathalia" (ballet); Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble; 1 (eve) — Tchaikovsky, "Swan Lake" (ballet).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq). 31 — Tchaikovsky, "The Queen of Spades" (opera). November 1 — Concert by the Bolshoi artists.

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St). 31 — Offenbach, "La Belle Helene" (opera). November 1 — Khrennikov, "A Son-in-Law Without Kith or Kin" (opera). 2 — Adam, Delibes, "Coppelia" (ballet).

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St). 31 (mat and eve) — Lebert, "The Merry Widow". November 1 (mat and eve) — Gladkov, "Khotabychi" (1 eve) — Karayev, "The Merry Widow".

Obraztsov Central Puppet Theatre (3a Sedovaya-Samoletnaya St). 31 — "An Un-

usual Concert". November 1 — "This is the Central Puppet Theatre Broadcasting". 2 — Pospisilova, "Princess and Evil".

FILMS

One Doesn't Change Names in Midstream (Mosfilm Studio 2 parts, USSR).

The film tells of the construction of a pipeline factory on the lines of the KamAZ motor works.

Cinema: "Udarnik" (2 Soviet movies). Metro Biblitsa, Imeni Lenina.

The White Raven (Mosfilm Studios, USSR).

A romantic love story. Cinema: "Zvyozdny" (14 Soviet movies). Metro Biblitsa, Imeni Lenina.

Variety Theatre (20/22 Bolshaya Embankment). 31, November 1 — Variety, concert.

2 — "Young Artists for the October Holiday", a variety programme.

NEFTGAZ

SIDES ESTABLISH COMMON GROUND

Recently Belgium, France, Holland, Sweden, Britain and government of the Alberta Province in Canada attended the "Neftgas-81" exhibition in Moscow sponsored by the British Industrial and Trade Fairs International Ltd.

Exhibition director R. Norman Gee specifically pointed out in his address: "This specialized exhibition, the first such event in Russia with international content, is being staged in response to the resolve of the Soviet Union to further develop, improve and advance the technology of its oil, gas and petrochemical industries."

That the show was profitable for all its participants was clear even before it closed down.

Businessmen generally avoid talking too much about their profitable transactions, but judging from the address by British Energy Industries Council spokesman Dr Tony Roper, the British specialists and industrialists were satisfied with meeting their Soviet colleagues.

We have come to the conclusion that the future of power engineering should be discussed jointly, he stressed. This is also profitable for the Soviet Union, he pointed out, whose economic plans envisage continued development of the energy base. Our country, on the other hand, he emphasized, wants to sell advanced equipment, and we believe that British industry will be able to meet Soviet economic needs. This will be a mutually beneficial cooperation, he concluded.



At one of the British stands. Photo by Yuri Tufo

'FINGERMASH-81' SYMPOSIUM

Specialists of five Finnish companies specializing in mining equipment have recently held a symposium in Moscow at which they acquainted representatives of Soviet organizations with the latest achievements in the mechanization of underground operations, such as drilling, the crushing and processing of ore and coal and of transportation facilities in mines and open-cast pits.

A similar symposium was arranged in 1980. Mining equipment is a major item in Finnish exports of machines and equipment to the USSR since 1978, the Kone company, for instance, has supplied about 250 hydraulic strikers and jib installations to the Soviet Union. The Kone company has been delivering drilling rigs since 1971, while Tamrock has sold us several dozen drilling carriages. In addition under an agreement with the USSR Ministry of Non-Ferrous Metallurgy, the latter firm has started work on the joint production of such machines at Soviet plants.

Relations beneficial for both countries

As a result of talks on the purchase of Soviet machines and equipment, held recently in Moscow between Soviet foreign trade officials and an Argentinian delegation, a protocol has been signed. It envisages contracts, to be concluded before the year is out, between Argentina's state companies YPF, Gas del Estado and Ferrocarriles Argentinos and appropriate Soviet foreign trade organizations.

Soviet foreign trade organizations for Soviet deliveries to Argentina, over the next two years, of cranes, oil tanks, trucks and trailers, engines, pumping equipment, excavators, loaders, tractors and other machinery.

The two sides also agreed to carry on negotiations over further Soviet exports of equipment to Argentina.

AT THE FAIR IN BUCHAREST

Trade, cooperation, development — this is the motto of the international "TIB-81" fair now taking place in Bucharest, in which over 800 firms and foreign trade organizations from 44 countries are taking part.

Traditionally, the Soviet pavilion is the biggest at the fair. On show are metal-cutting lathes, oil, metallurgical and electric equipment, control and measuring instruments and other items presented by 19 Soviet foreign trade organizations.

EXHIBITION OF SOVIET BOOKS

An exhibition sale of Soviet books has been arranged in the Libresco Buchanlung bookshop, in Munich.

"The main point of the exhibition," says L. Oberhoff, manager of the shop, "is to spread truthful information on the Soviet people's achievements in various spheres of socio-economic life and about the Soviet Union's leading role in the struggle for peace and international security."

Contacts and contracts

© Tobi Sarplast is an Italian firm which has been supplying the Soviet Union with reinforced pipes for factories making detergents. Recently, it held a symposium in Moscow for representatives of Soviet organizations who were informed about the technology for the production of plastic pipes reinforced with fibre glass and of their uses.

At the State Committee for Economic Relations, representatives of the Soviet government and of the government of the People's Republic of Congo have signed an agreement on the development of economic and technical cooperation between the two countries. The document envisages further expansion in cooperation, mainly in such areas as geology and prospecting, and in the development of Congo's mineral resources.

Philately

TV BROADCASTING SATELLITE SYSTEM ON STAMP

The USSR Ministry of Communications has issued a stamp depicting the Ekran TV broadcasting satellite system which has been in operation six years now in this country.

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AЭРОФЛОТ
Soviet airlines

TRADE WITH INDIA ON STEADY RISE

Soviet-Indian trade is making successful and dynamic progress, Nikolai Patolichev, Minister of Foreign Trade of the USSR, writes in the October issue of the "Foreign Trade" journal.

Last year, Patolichev recalls, India reached an all-time record level of trade with the USSR to the tune of 1,700 million roubles, and became the Soviet Union's largest trading partner among the developing countries. This figure represents a 68 per cent increase over the 1979 level, and exceeds by more than twice the value of Soviet-Indian trade in the mid-1970s.

The mutual interest of the USSR and India in the further strengthening and expansion of cooperation over a wide range of fields including cooperation in trade and economic matters was confirmed during the recent exchange of visits between the leaders of the two countries, the

Soviet minister points out. The new (1981-1985) five-year trade agreement, for instance, signed as a result of Leonid Brezhnev's visit to India, envisages a considerable increase in the volume of bilateral trade and in the range of commodities involved. Under this agreement, the Soviet Union will continue to supply India with various types of machinery and equipment as well as with products needed by the Indian economy, such as oil, oil products, fertilizers, paper and non-ferrous metals. At the same time, Soviet purchases of traditional Indian exports and various manufactured goods, including engineering products, will be extended.

In the current five-year plan, the two countries aim to increase the growth rate of their trade over the previous five years by 50-100 per cent.

Intourist news

With Intourist through the ancient towns

Yves Thoralval, a journalist, has spent two weeks travelling through the Soviet Union with a group of French tourists. His itinerary went as follows: Kiev - Tashkent - Samarkand - Bukhara - Tbilisi - Yerevan - Moscow.

In the 35 years that I have been alive, he told a colleague from "MNI", I have gone to 50 countries, but this is my first visit to the Soviet Union. The thing is, that Slavonic culture held out no particular charm for me. However, I believe that a man should see all there is to see in this world.

This journey has been a great event in my life, for I am in-

terested in Moslem culture. I have travelled all over the East, and Uzbekistan was my last port of call.

I would like to make the following observation. All the Moslem architectural monuments which were shown in Tashkent, Bukhara and Samarkand were in tip-top condition. To be honest, I was astonished by the attention and care that the state pays to the history of the country. The ancient cities which I saw are a treasure trove for those who are interested in, or who study, Eastern culture.

It would appear that Yves was modest when he said that he was only interested in Moslem monuments. When asked what he would like to see in Moscow, there was no end to his desires. He wanted to go to the Museum of Fine Arts, to the Museum of Oriental Arts, to the Kremlin, and to look at icons.